APPENDIX I:
CONSTRUCTIVE REDUCTION TO PRACTICE[2]

New Claim	Support in the Present Application (09/589,288)
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 83:7-10* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha-mediated and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-mediated chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 331:15-19* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 24:10-15* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention have uses that include, but are not limited to, to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function." *p. 223:17-22* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 24:14-15. See also p. 429:13 - p. 433:2* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or

[2] These tables present exemplary support in the present application and in each of the priority cases to the present application to demonstrate that each application contains a constructive reduction to practice of the invention of the proposed count. Applicants reserve the right to supplement these tables as may be required.

New Claim	Support in the Present Application (09/589,288)
	Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 366:12-15* **"Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-alpha." *p. 24:19-20*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 114:13-15* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 376:23-25* "In a preferred method, antibodies according to the present invention are mAbs. Such mAbs can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Kohler and Millstein, *Nature* 256:495-497 (1975) and U.S. Patent No. 4,376,110; Harlow et al., *Antibodies*: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1988; *Monoclonal Antibodies and Hybridomas: A New Dimension in Biological Analyses*, Plenum Press, New York, NY, 1980; Campbell, "Monoclonal Antibody Technology," In: *Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, Volume 13 (Burdon et al., eds.), Elsevier, Amsterdam (1984))." *p. 377:3-10*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197,	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following*

New Claim	Support in the Present Application (09/589,288)
wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*disclosure:* **"Methods of Producing Antibodies** The antibodies of the invention can be produced by any method known in the art for the synthesis of antibodies, in particular, by chemical synthesis or preferably, by recombinant expression techniques." *p. 243:21-24*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use human antibodies or "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies. Such antibodies can be produced using techniques described herein or otherwise known in the art. For example methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 307:7-16*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 376:23-25*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Polyclonal antibodies to an antigen-of-interest can be produced by various procedures well known in the art. For example, a polypeptide of the invention can be administered to various host animals including, but not

New Claim	Support in the Present Application (09/589,288)
	limited to, rabbits, mice, rats, etc. to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies specific for the antigen." *p. 234:15-19*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described herein." *p. 331:13-14* "The agonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 338:18-19*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 366:9-15* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity, cell survival, and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation and/or survival modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases, inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 82:4-15*

New Claim	Support in 09/507,968
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example,

New Claim	Support in 09/507,968
antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p.67:1-4.* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha-mediated and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-mediated chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 269:28-32* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 20:1-6* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention have uses that include, but are not limited to, to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function." *p. 181:31 - p. 182:3* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine alpha specific and/or Neutrokine alphaSV specific antibodies." *p. 20:5-6. See also p. 350:15 - p. 353:13* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 298:19-22* **"Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-alpha."

New Claim	Support in 09/507,968
	p. 20:10-11
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 92:21-23* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 307:6-8* "In a preferred method, antibodies according to the present invention are mAbs. Such mAbs can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Kohler and Millstein, *Nature* 256:495-497 (1975) and U.S. Patent No. 4,376,110; Harlow et al., *Antibodies*: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1988; *Monoclonal Antibodies and Hybridomas: A New Dimension in Biological Analyses*, Plenum Press, New York, NY, 1980; Campbell, "Monoclonal Antibody Technology," In: *Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, Volume 13 (Burdon et al., eds.), Elsevier, Amsterdam (1984))." *p. 307:12-19*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* **"Methods of Producing Antibodies** The antibodies of the invention can be produced by any method known in the art for the synthesis of antibodies, in particular, by chemical synthesis or preferably, by recombinant expression techniques."

New Claim	Support in 09/507,968
	p. 198:13-16
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use human antibodies or "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies. Such antibodies can be produced using techniques described herein or otherwise known in the art. For example methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 250:3-12*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 307:6-8*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Polyclonal antibodies to an antigen-of-interest can be produced by various procedures well known in the art. For example, a polypeptide of the invention can be administered to various host animals including, but not limited to, rabbits, mice, rats, etc. to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies specific for the antigen." *p. 190:29-33*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*

New Claim	Support in 09/507,968
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described herein." *p. 269:26-27* "The agonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 275:23-24*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 298:16-22* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity, cell survival, and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation and/or survival modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases, inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 66:3-14*

New Claim	Support in 60/176,015
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 61:16-19* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha-mediated and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-mediated chemotaxis and

New Claim	Support in 60/176,015
GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 275:9-13* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 16:3-8* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function." *p. 177:14-19* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 16:7-8. See also p. 356:5 - p. 359:6* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 301:7-10* **"Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-alpha." *p. 16:12-13*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective	*See support for Claim 195*

New Claim	Support in 60/176,015
amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 86:11-13* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 309:32 - p. 310:2* "In a preferred method, antibodies according to the present invention are mAbs. Such mAbs can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Kohler and Millstein, *Nature* 256:495-497 (1975) and U.S. Patent No. 4,376,110; Harlow et al., *Antibodies*: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1988; *Monoclonal Antibodies and Hybridomas: A New Dimension in Biological Analyses*, Plenum Press, New York, NY, 1980; Campbell, "Monoclonal Antibody Technology," In: *Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, Volume 13 (Burdon et al., eds.), Elsevier, Amsterdam (1984))." *p. 310:6-13*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* ***"Methods of Producing Antibodies*** The antibodies of the invention can be produced by any method known in the art for the synthesis of antibodies, in particular, by chemical synthesis or preferably, by recombinant expression techniques." *p. 194:5-8*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use human antibodies or "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies. Such antibodies can be

New Claim	Support in 60/176,015
	produced using techniques described herein or otherwise known in the art. For example methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 253:27 - p. 254:4*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 309:32 - p. 310:2*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Polyclonal antibodies to an antigen-of-interest can be produced by various procedures well known in the art. For example, a polypeptide of the invention can be administered to various host animals including, but not limited to, rabbits, mice, rats, etc. to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies specific for the antigen." *p. 186:15-19*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 275:7-8* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically

New Claim	Support in 60/176,015
	acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 276:23-25*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 301:4-10* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases, inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 60:14-25*

New Claim	Support in 60/171,626
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 59:31 - p. 60:1* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha-mediated and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-mediated chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 263:18-22* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or

New Claim	Support in 60/171,626
wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 15:24-29* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function." *p. 172:8-13* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 15:28-29. See also p. 342:5 - p. 345:2* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 288:14-17* **"Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-alpha." *p. 16:1-2*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically

New Claim	Support in 60/171,626
	to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 83:30-32* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 296:30-32* "In a preferred method, antibodies according to the present invention are mAbs. Such mAbs can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Kohler and Millstein, *Nature* 256:495-497 (1975) and U.S. Patent No. 4,376,110; Harlow et al., *Antibodies*: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1988; *Monoclonal Antibodies and Hybridomas: A New Dimension in Biological Analyses*, Plenum Press, New York, NY, 1980; Campbell, "Monoclonal Antibody Technology," In: *Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, Volume 13 (Burdon et al., eds.), Elsevier, Amsterdam (1984))." *p. 297:3-10*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* ***"Methods of Producing Antibodies*** The antibodies of the invention can be produced by any method known in the art for the synthesis of antibodies, in particular, by chemical synthesis or preferably, by recombinant expression techniques." *p. 188:16-19*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use human antibodies or "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies. Such antibodies can be produced using techniques described herein or otherwise known in the art. For example methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)."

New Claim	Support in 60/171,626
	p. 242:18-27
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 296:30-32*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Polyclonal antibodies to an antigen-of-interest can be produced by various procedures well known in the art. For example, a polypeptide of the invention can be administered to various host animals including, but not limited to, rabbits, mice, rats, etc. to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies specific for the antigen." *p. 181:2-6*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 263:16-17* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 264:31-33*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV

New Claim	Support in 60/171,626
	polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 288:11-17* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases, inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 58:30 - p. 59:8*

New Claim	Support in 60/171,108
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 72:12-15* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha-mediated and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-mediated chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 320:1-5* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 19:3-8*

New Claim	Support in 60/171,108
	"Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function." *p. 209:14-19* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 19:7-8. See also p. 415:15 - p. 419:6* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 350:12-15* **"Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-alpha." *p. 19:12-13*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 101:19-21* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen."

New Claim	Support in 60/171,108
	p. 360:23-25 "In a preferred method, antibodies according to the present invention are mAbs. Such mAbs can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Kohler and Millstein, *Nature* 256:495-497 (1975) and U.S. Patent No. 4,376,110; Harlow et al., *Antibodies*: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1988; *Monoclonal Antibodies and Hybridomas: A New Dimension in Biological Analyses*, Plenum Press, New York, NY, 1980; Campbell, "Monoclonal Antibody Technology," In: *Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, Volume 13 (Burdon et al., eds.), Elsevier, Amsterdam (1984))." *p. 361:3-10*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* ***"Methods of Producing Antibodies*** The antibodies of the invention can be produced by any method known in the art for the synthesis of antibodies, in particular, by chemical synthesis or preferably, by recombinant expression techniques." *p. 228:22-25*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use human antibodies or "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies. Such antibodies can be produced using techniques described herein or otherwise known in the art. For example methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 294:9-18*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*

New Claim	Support in 60/171,108
domains.	
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a F(ab')$_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 360:23-25*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Polyclonal antibodies to an antigen-of-interest can be produced by various procedures well known in the art. For example, a polypeptide of the invention can be administered to various host animals including, but not limited to, rabbits, mice, rats, etc. to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies specific for the antigen." *p. 219:18-22*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 319:26-27* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 321:20-22*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions."

New Claim	Support in 60/171,108
	p. 350:9-15 "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases, inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 71:5-16*

New Claim	Support in 60/168,624
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 62:20-23* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha-mediated and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-mediated chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 215:28-32* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 16:4-9* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function."

New Claim	Support in 60/168,624
	p. 126:30 – p. 127:3 "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 16:8-9. See also p. 294:1 – p. 297:2* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 239:5-8* **"Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-alpha." *p. 16:13-14*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 87:14-16* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 247:30-32* "In a preferred method, antibodies according to the present invention are mAbs. Such mAbs can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Kohler and Millstein, *Nature* 256:495-497 (1975) and U.S. Patent No. 4,376,110; Harlow et al., *Antibodies*: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1988; *Monoclonal Antibodies and*

New Claim	Support in 60/168,624
	Hybridomas: A New Dimension in Biological Analyses, Plenum Press, New York, NY, 1980; Campbell, "Monoclonal Antibody Technology," In: *Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, Volume 13 (Burdon et al., eds.), Elsevier, Amsterdam (1984))." *p. 248:4-11*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* **"Methods of Producing Antibodies** The antibodies of the invention can be produced by any method known in the art for the synthesis of antibodies, in particular, by chemical synthesis or preferably, by recombinant expression techniques." *p. 147:19-22*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use human antibodies or "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies. Such antibodies can be produced using techniques described herein or otherwise known in the art. For example methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 195:20-29*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen."

New Claim	Support in 60/168,624
	p. 247:30-32
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Polyclonal antibodies to an antigen-of-interest can be produced by various procedures well known in the art. For example, a polypeptide of the invention can be administered to various host animals including, but not limited to, rabbits, mice, rats, etc. to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies specific for the antigen." *p. 139:27-31*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 215:26-27* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 217:10-12*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 239:2-8* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases, inflammation and

New Claim	Support in 60/168,624
	other immune-related diseases." *p. 61:18-29*

New Claim	Support in 60/167,239
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 59:29-32* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha-mediated and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-mediated chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 208:13-17* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 15:22-27* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function." *p. 122:10-15* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 15:26-27. See also p. 284:13 – p. 287:11* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner

New Claim	Support in 60/167,239
	similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 231:4-7* **"Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-alpha." *p. 15:31-32*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 83:30-32* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 239:23-25* "In a preferred method, antibodies according to the present invention are mAbs. Such mAbs can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Kohler and Millstein, *Nature* 256:495-497 (1975) and U.S. Patent No. 4,376,110; Harlow et al., *Antibodies*: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1988; *Monoclonal Antibodies and Hybridomas: A New Dimension in Biological Analyses*, Plenum Press, New York, NY, 1980; Campbell, "Monoclonal Antibody Technology," In: *Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, Volume 13 (Burdon et al., eds.), Elsevier, Amsterdam (1984))." *p. 239:29 – p. 240:3*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197,	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following*

New Claim	Support in 60/167,239
wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*disclosure:* **"Methods of Producing Antibodies** The antibodies of the invention can be produced by any method known in the art for the synthesis of antibodies, in particular, by chemical synthesis or preferably, by recombinant expression techniques." *p. 142:10-13*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use human antibodies or "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies. Such antibodies can be produced using techniques described herein or otherwise known in the art. For example methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 188:26 – p. 189:2*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 239:23-25*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Polyclonal antibodies to an antigen-of-interest can be produced by various procedures well known in the art. For example, a polypeptide of the invention can be administered to various host animals including, but not

New Claim	Support in 60/167,239
	limited to, rabbits, mice, rats, etc. to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies specific for the antigen." *p. 134:27-31*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 208:11-12* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 209:26-28*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 231:1-7* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death.... Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases, inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 58:28 – p. 59:6*

New Claim	Support in 60/145,824
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils.

New Claim	Support in 60/145,824
sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 56:25-28* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV the chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 162:18-22* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 16:4-9* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function." *p. 116:21-26* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 16:8-9* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 178:28-31* "**Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-alpha." *p. 16:13-14*

New Claim	Support in 60/145,824
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 76:15-17* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 187:24-26* "In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Köhler *et al., Nature 256*:495 (1975); Köhler *et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6*:511 (1976); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., (1981) pp. 563-681)." *p. 123:11-17*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Alternatively, antibodies of the present invention can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology" *p. 124:21-22*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be

New Claim	Support in 60/145,824
	preferable to use human antibodies or "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies. Such antibodies can be produced using techniques described herein or otherwise known in the art. For example methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 145:32 – p. 146:9*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 187:24-26*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "...cells expressing the Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide or an antigenic fragment thereof can be administered to an animal in order to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies." *p. 123:4-6*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 162:16-17* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically

New Claim	Support in 60/145,824
	acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 163:26-28*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 178:25-31* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases, inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 55:22 – p. 56:2*

New Claim	Support in 60/142,659
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 56:25-28* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV the chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 160:28-32* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or

New Claim	Support in 60/142,659
wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 16:4-9* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function." *p. 116:21-26* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 16:8-9* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 176:23-26* **"Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-alpha." *p. 16:13-14*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically

New Claim	Support in 60/142,659
	to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 76:15-17* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 185:15-17* "In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Köhler *et al., Nature 256*:495 (1975); Köhler *et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6*:511 (1976); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., (1981) pp. 563-681)." *p. 123:11-17*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Alternatively, antibodies of the present invention can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology" *p. 124:21-22*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use human antibodies or "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies. Such antibodies can be produced using techniques described herein or otherwise known in the art. For example methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 145:32 – p. 146:9*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*

New Claim	Support in 60/142,659
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 185:15-17*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "...cells expressing the Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide or an antigenic fragment thereof can be administered to an animal in order to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies." *p. 123:4-6*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 160:26-27* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 162:5-7*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions."

New Claim	Support in 60/142,659
	p. 176:20-26 "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 55:22 - p. 56:2*

New Claim	Support in 60/136,784
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 47:27-30* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV the chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 121:25-29* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p 13:15-20* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function."

New Claim	Support in 60/136,784
	p. 95:18-23 "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 13:19-20* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 131:15-18* "**Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-alpha." *p. 13:24-25*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 62:37 – p. 63:2* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 138:24-26* "In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Köhler *et al., Nature 256*:495 (1975); Köhler *et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6*:511 (1976); Köhler et

New Claim	Support in 60/136,784
	al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., (1981) pp. 563-681)." *p. 100:28-34*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Alternatively, antibodies of the present invention can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology" *p. 101:30-31*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies....Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 116:20-29*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 138:24-26*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "...cells expressing the Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide or an antigenic fragment thereof can be administered to an animal in order to induce the production of sera containing

New Claim	Support in 60/136,784
	polyclonal antibodies." *p. 100:21-23*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 121:23-24* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 122:25-27*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 131:12-18* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 46:32 – p. 47:5*

New Claim	Support in 60/131,673
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is:	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these

New Claim	Support in 60/131,673
MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	cell types." *p. 47:27-30* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV the chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 117:15-19* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p 13:9-14* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function." *p. 92:20-25* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 13:13-14* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 127:5-8* "**Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-alpha." *p. 13:18-19*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective	*See support for Claim 195*

New Claim	Support in 60/131,673
amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 62:29-32* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 134:13-15* "In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Köhler *et al., Nature 256*:495 (1975); Köhler *et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6*:511 (1976); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., (1981) pp. 563-681)." *p. 97:30-36*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Alternatively, antibodies of the present invention can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology" *p. 98:32-33*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies....Methods for producing chimeric antibodies

New Claim	Support in 60/131,673
	are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 112:18-27*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 134:13-15*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "...cells expressing the Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide or an antigenic fragment thereof can be administered to an animal in order to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies." *p. 97:23-25*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 117:13-14* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 118:15-17*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197,	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following*

New Claim	Support in 60/131,673
wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 127:2-8* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 46:32 – p. 47:5*

New Claim	Support in 60/131,278
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 47:27-30* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV the chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 117:15-19* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV

New Claim	Support in 60/131,278
	antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p 13:9-14* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function." *p. 92:20-25* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 13:13-14* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 127:5-8* "**Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-alpha." *p. 13:18-19*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 62:29-32* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody"

New Claim	Support in 60/131,278
	(mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 134:13-15* "In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Köhler *et al., Nature 256*:495 (1975); Köhler *et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6*:511 (1976); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., (1981) pp. 563-681)." *p. 97:30-36*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Alternatively, antibodies of the present invention can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology" *p. 98:32-33*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies....Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 112:17-26*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody"

New Claim	Support in 60/131,278
	(mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 134:13-15*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "...cells expressing the Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide or an antigenic fragment thereof can be administered to an animal in order to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies." *p. 97:23-25*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 117:13-14* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 118:15-17*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 127:2-8* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of

New Claim	Support in 60/131,278
	assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 46:32 – p. 47:5*

New Claim	Support in 60/130,696
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 47:27-30* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV the chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 117:11-15* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 13:9-14* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function." *p. 92:20-25* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 13:13-14* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural

New Claim	Support in 60/130,696
	biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 125:30-33* "**Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-alpha." *p. 13:18-19*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 62:29-32* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 133:3-5* "In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Köhler *et al., Nature 256*:495 (1975); Köhler *et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6*:511 (1976); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., (1981) pp. 563-681)." *p. 97:30-36*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:*

New Claim	Support in 60/130,696
	"Alternatively, antibodies of the present invention can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology" *p. 98:32-33*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies....Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 112:14-23*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 133:3-5*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "...cells expressing the Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide or an antigenic fragment thereof can be administered to an animal in order to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies." *p. 97:23-25*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197,	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following*

New Claim	Support in 60/130,696
wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 117:9-10* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 118:11-13*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 125:27-33* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 46:32 – p. 47:5*

New Claim	Support in 60/130,412
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 47:24-27* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV the chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes

New Claim	Support in 60/130,412
TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 115:37 – p. 116:3* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 13:9-14* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function." *p. 91:14-19* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 13:13-14* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 124:16-19* "**Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-alpha." *p. 13:18-19*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha	*See support for Claim 195*

New Claim	Support in 60/130,412
(SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 62:27-30* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 131:27-29* "In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Köhler *et al., Nature 256*:495 (1975); Köhler *et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6*:511 (1976); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., (1981) pp. 563-681)." *p. 96:23-29*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Alternatively, antibodies of the present invention can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology" *p. 97:25-26*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies....Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)."

New Claim	Support in 60/130,412
	p. 111:4-13
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 131:27-29*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "...cells expressing the Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide or an antigenic fragment thereof can be administered to an animal in order to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies." *p. 96:16-18*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 115:35-36* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 116:37 - p. 117:2*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a

New Claim	Support in 60/130,412
	compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 124:13-19* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 46:29 – p. 47:2*

New Claim	Support in 60/127,598
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 47:23-26* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV the chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 115:11-15* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 13:14-20* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are

New Claim	Support in 60/127,598
	useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function." *p. 91:24-29* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 13:18-20* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 123:17-20* "**Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-alpha." *p. 13:24-25*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 62:29-31* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 130:27-29* "In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or

New Claim	Support in 60/127,598
	Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Köhler *et al., Nature 256*:495 (1975); Köhler *et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6*:511 (1976); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., (1981) pp. 563-681)." *p. 96:37 – p. 97:4*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Alternatively, antibodies of the present invention can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology" *p. 98:1-2*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies....Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 110:30-39*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 130:27-29*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197,	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following*

New Claim	Support in 60/127,598
wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*disclosure:* "...cells expressing the Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide or an antigenic fragment thereof can be administered to an animal in order to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies." *p. 96:30-32*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 115:9-10* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 116:12-14*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 123:13-20* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 46:27-38*

New Claim	Support in 60/126,599
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 50:7-10* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV the chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 121:11-15* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 14:3-9* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function." *p. 96:17-22* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 14:7-9* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 128:15-18* "**Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2)

New Claim	Support in 60/126,599
	sequences of Neutrokine-alpha." *p. 14:13-14*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 66:6-8* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 135:34-36* "In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Köhler *et al., Nature 256*:495 (1975); Köhler *et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6*:511 (1976); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., (1981) pp. 563-681)." *p. 102:1-7*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Alternatively, antibodies of the present invention can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology" *p. 103:6-7*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:*

New Claim	Support in 60/126,599
	"Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies....Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science* 229:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques* 4:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 116:22-31*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 135:34-36*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "...cells expressing the Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide or an antigenic fragment thereof can be administered to an animal in order to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies." *p. 101:31-33*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 121:9-10* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically

New Claim	Support in 60/126,599
	acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 122:14-16*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 128:11-18* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 49:10-21*

New Claim	Support in 60/124,097
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-alpha exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-alpha is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 50:7-10* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV the chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 114:3-7* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-alpha and/or

New Claim	Support in 60/124,097
wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	Neutrokine-alphaSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 14:1-7* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV function." *p. 96:19-24* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-alpha-specific and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV-specific antibodies." *p. 14:5-7* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 121:6-9* "**Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-alpha." *p. 14:11-12*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically

New Claim	Support in 60/124,097
	to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 66:6-8* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 128:23-25* "In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Köhler *et al., Nature 256*:495 (1975); Köhler *et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6*:511 (1976); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., (1981) pp. 563-681)." *p. 102:3-9*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Alternatively, antibodies of the present invention can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology" *p. 103:8-9*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies....Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 109:15-24*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*

New Claim	Support in 60/124,097
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 128:23-25*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "...cells expressing the Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide or an antigenic fragment thereof can be administered to an animal in order to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies." *p. 101:33-35*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 114:1-2* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 115:6-8*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-alpha and/or Neutrokine-alphaSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 121:2-9* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain

New Claim	Support in 60/124,097
	cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 49:10-21*

New Claim	Support in 60/122,388
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-a exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-a is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 48:18-21* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-αSV the chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 113:32-36* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-a and/or Neutrokine-aSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-a and/or Neutrokine-aSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-a-specific and/or Neutrokine-aSV-specific antibodies." *p. 14:10-16* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-aSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-aSV function." *p. 95:31-36* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-a-specific and/or Neutrokine-aSV-specific antibodies."

New Claim	Support in 60/122,388
	p. 14:14-16 "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-αSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-αSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 120:9-13* "**Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-a." *p. 14:21-22*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 64:25-28* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 127:32-35* "In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-aSV polypeptide binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Köhler *et al., Nature 256*:495 (1975); Köhler *et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6*:511 (1976); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., (1981) pp. 563-681). " *p. 101:19-25*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197,	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following*

New Claim	Support in 60/122,388
wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*disclosure:* "Alternatively, antibodies of the present invention can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology" *p. 102:24-25*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-αSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies....Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 108:38 – p. 109:9*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 127:32-35*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "...cells expressing the Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-aSV polypeptide or an antigenic fragment thereof can be administered to an animal in order to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies." *p. 101:12-15*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*

New Claim	Support in 60/122,388
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 113:30-31* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 114:35-37*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-aSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-aSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-αSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-αSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 120:6-13* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 47:21-33*

New Claim	Support in 09/255,794
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-a exhibits activity on leukocytes including, for example, monocytes, lymphocytes (e.g., B cells) and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-a is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 48:18-21* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-αSV the chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their

New Claim	Support in 09/255,794
GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 114:14-18* "A still further embodiment of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-a and/or Neutrokine-aSV activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-a and/or Neutrokine-aSV antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-a-specific and/or Neutrokine-aSV-specific antibodies." *p. 14:12-18* "Additionally, as described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-aSV polypeptide expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-aSV function." *p. 95:31-36* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-a-specific and/or Neutrokine-aSV-specific antibodies." *p. 14:16-18* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-αSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-αSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 119:5-9* "**Figures 1A and 1B** shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of Neutrokine-a." *p. 14:23-24*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha	*See support for Claim 195*

New Claim	Support in 09/255,794
(SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 64:25-28* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 126:38 – 127:3* "In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-aSV polypeptide binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Köhler *et al., Nature 256*:495 (1975); Köhler *et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6*:511 (1976); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., (1981) pp. 563-681)." *p. 101:19-25*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Alternatively, antibodies of the present invention can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology" *p. 102:24-25*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-αSV polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies....Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)."

New Claim	Support in 09/255,794
	p. 109:10-20
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen." *p. 126:38 – 127:3*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "...cells expressing the Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-aSV polypeptide or an antigenic fragment thereof can be administered to an animal in order to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies." *p. 101:12-15*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 114:12-13* "The antagonists and antagonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter." *p. 115:16-18*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-aSV polypeptide on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-aSV binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound

New Claim	Support in 09/255,794
	which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-αSV or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine-α and/or Neutrokine-αSV while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 119:2-9* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 47:21-33*

New Claim	Support in 09/005,874
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine-α exhibits activity on leukocytes including for example monocytes, lymphocytes and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine-α is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 27:10-13* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine-α the chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 60:20-24* "A still further aspect of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine-α activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine-α antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-α-specific antibodies." *p. 14:6-11* "As described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine-α protein expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine-α protein

New Claim	Support in 09/005,874
	function." *p. 42:14-18* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine-α-specific antibodies." *p. 14:9-11* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-α or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 58:7-9* "FIG. 1 shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of the Neutrokine-α protein." *p. 14:13-14*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 43:17-19* "As used herein, the term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (Mab) is meant to include intact molecules as well as antibody fragments (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab')2 fragments) which are capable of specifically binding to Neutrokine-α protein." *p. 49:27 – p. 50:2* "In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or Neutrokine-α protein binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Köhler *et al., Nature 256*:495 (1975); Köhler *et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6*:511 (1976); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas,*

New Claim	Support in 09/005,874
	Elsevier, N.Y., (1981) pp. 563-681)." *p. 50:14-20*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Alternatively, Neutrokine-α protein-binding fragments can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology" *p. 51:26-28*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine-α protein for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies....Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 52:1-10*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "As used herein, the term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (Mab) is meant to include intact molecules as well as antibody fragments (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab')2 fragments) which are capable of specifically binding to Neutrokine-α protein." *p. 49:27 – p. 50:2*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "...cells expressing the Neutrokine-α protein or an antigenic fragment thereof can be administered to an animal in order to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies." *p. 50:7-9*

New Claim	Support in 09/005,874
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 60:18-19* "The antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as hereinafter described." *p. 62:3-5*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine-α on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine-α binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine-α or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 58:4-9* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 26:14-27*

New Claim	Support in 60/036,100
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine α exhibits activity on leukocytes including for example monocytes, lymphocytes and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine α is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 25:19-22* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine α the chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils,

New Claim	Support in 60/036,100
GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 57:13-17* "A still further aspect of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine α activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine α antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine α-specific antibodies." *p. 13:13-18* "As described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine α protein expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine α protein function." *p. 39:13-17* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine α-specific antibodies." p. 13:16-18 "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine α or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 54:27 – p. 55:2* "FIG. 1 shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of the Neutrokine α protein." *p. 13:20-21*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197,	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following*

New Claim	Support in 60/036,100
wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 40:15-17* "As used herein, the term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (Mab) is meant to include intact molecules as well as antibody fragments (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab')2 fragments) which are capable of specifically binding to Neutrokine α protein." *p. 46:23-26* "In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or Neutrokine α protein binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Köhler *et al., Nature 256*:495 (1975); Köhler *et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6*:511 (1976); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., (1981) pp. 563-681)." *p. 47:9-15*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Alternatively, Neutrokine α protein-binding fragments can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology" *p. 48:21-23*
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine α protein for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies....Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 48:24 – p. 49:4*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*

New Claim	Support in 60/036,100
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "As used herein, the term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (Mab) is meant to include intact molecules as well as antibody fragments (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab')2 fragments) which are capable of specifically binding to Neutrokine α protein." *p. 46:23-26*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "...cells expressing the Neutrokine α protein or an antigenic fragment thereof can be administered to an animal in order to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies." *p. 47:2-4*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above." *p. 57:11-12* "The antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as hereinafter described." *p. 58:24-26*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine α on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine α binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine α or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 54:24 – p. 55:2* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain

New Claim	Support in 60/036,100
	cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death....Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 24:23 – 25:7*

New Claim	Support in PCT/US96/17957
195. A method of inhibiting B lymphocytes comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds a protein whose amino acid sequence is: MDDSTEREQS RLTSCLKKRE EMKLKECVSI LPRKESPSVR SSKDGKLLAA TLLLALLSCC LTVVSFYQVA ALQGDLASLR AELQGHHAEK LPAGAGAPKA GLEEAPAVTA GLKIFEPPAP GEGNSSQNSR NKRAVQGPEE TVTQDCLQLI ADSETPTIQK GSYTFVPWLL SFKRGSALEE KENKILVKET GYFFIYGQVL YTDKTYAMGH LIQRKKVHVF GDELSLVTLF RCIQNMPETL PNNSCYSAGI AKLEEGDELQ LAIPRENAQI SLDGDVTFFG ALKLL wherein B lymphocytes are inhibited.	"Like other members of TNF family, Neutrokine α exhibits activity on leukocytes including for example monocytes, lymphocytes and neutrophils. For this reason Neutrokine α is active in directing the proliferation, differentiation and migration of these cell types." *p. 25:7-10* "The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit Neutrokine α the chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases." *p. 56:15-17* "A still further aspect of the invention is related to a method for treating an individual in need of a decreased level of Neutrokine α activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an Neutrokine α antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine α-specific antibodies." *p. 13:8-13* "As described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting Neutrokine α protein expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting Neutrokine α protein function." *p. 38:28 - p. 39:2* "Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are Neutrokine α-specific antibodies." *p. 13:11-13* "An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine α or which functions

New Claim	Support in PCT/US96/17957
	in a manner similar to Neutrokine while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 54:5-7* "FIG. 1 shows the nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:2) sequences of the Neutrokine α protein." *p. 13:15-16*
196. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte proliferation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte proliferation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
197. A method of inhibiting B lymphocyte differentiation comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody that binds Neutrokine-alpha (SEQ ID NO:2), wherein B lymphocyte differentiation is inhibited.	*See support for Claim 195*
198. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention." *p. 39:29-40:1* "As used herein, the term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (Mab) is meant to include intact molecules as well as antibody fragments (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab')2 fragments) which are capable of specifically binding to Neutrokine α protein." *p. 46:3-6* "In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or Neutrokine α protein binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology. (Köhler *et al., Nature 256*:495 (1975); Köhler *et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6*:511 (1976); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., (1981) pp. 563-681)." *p. 46:18-24*
199. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is recombinantly produced.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Alternatively, Neutrokine α protein-binding fragments can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology"

New Claim	Support in PCT/US96/17957
	p. 47:29-48:2
200. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of Neutrokine α protein for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies....Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science 229*:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques 4*:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne *et al., Nature 312*:643 (1984); Neuberger *et al., Nature 314*:268 (1985)." *p. 48:3-12*
201. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
202. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody comprises human constant domains.	*See support for Claims 195 and 200*
203. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a $F(ab')_2$ fragment.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "As used herein, the term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (Mab) is meant to include intact molecules as well as antibody fragments (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab')2 fragments) which are capable of specifically binding to Neutrokine α protein." *p. 46:3-6*
204. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "...cells expressing the Neutrokine α protein or an antigenic fragment thereof can be administered to an animal in order to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies." *p. 46:11-13*
205. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is a Fab fragment.	*See support for Claims 195 and 203*
206. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to an individual.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above."

New Claim	Support in PCT/US96/17957
	p. 56:13-14 "The antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as hereinafter described." *p. 57:26-28*
207. The method of any one of claims 195-197, wherein the antibody is administered to a cell culture.	*See support for Claim 195 and in addition the following disclosure:* "The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of Neutrokine α on cells, such as its interaction with Neutrokine α binding molecules such as receptor molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of Neutrokine α or which functions in a manner similar to Neutrokine while antagonists decrease or eliminate such functions." *p. 54:2-7* "An *in vitro* cell proliferation, cytotoxicity and cell death assay for measuring the effect of a protein on certain cells can be performed by using reagents well known and commonly available in the art for detecting cell replication and/or death.... Such cell proliferation modulation activities as can be measure in this type of assay are useful for treating tumor, tumor metastasis, infections, autoimmune diseases inflammation and other immune-related diseases." *p. 24:12-25*